

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2012.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRIDGE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. PORNECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. | N. A. SIEKS, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MC EWEN. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON, AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

LOCAL HILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8]

**RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.**

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours of WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked "ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS," will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [9]

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEKE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH. [10]

To be Let.
TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
GODOWN in ICE-HOUSE LANE, lately
occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1888. [11]

MACAO.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR
PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public
Gardens, at the western end of the Praia
Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants
quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
A. A. DE MELO & CO.,
Macao.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [12]

Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE. PIANOS ON HIRE.

A. H. A. H. N.,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

O WING to the increasing patronage to the PIANO Tuning Department of my business, I am obliged to give up "Store-keeping" from the 1st of September next. During this month of August, I will therefore, SELL at REDUCED PRICES ALL BRASS, WIND, and STRING INSTRUMENTS, etc. Special arrangements have been made for the SALE of TOYS and FANCY GOODS at an average price of 50 cents cash. The Store will be kept open daily till 8 P.M. Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [13]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPORTING GEAR FOR THIS SEASON.

FOWLING-PIECES 12 and 16 Bore.
DUCK GUNS.

ALLIANCE SPORTING POWDER.
ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, WADS, &c.
LOADING and RE-CAPPING MACHINES.
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.
CHILLED and COMMON SHOT in all Numbers.
SHOOTING BOOTS and KNICKER-BOCKER STOCKING.
WATER-PROOF RUGS.
DOG WHISTLES, WHIPS and COLLARS.
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888. [14]

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

N E W G O O D S.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats, Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pinch Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Maids.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [15]

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1888. [16]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST LANDED IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

CIGARETTES.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT.
"VIRGINIA BRIGHT."
ALLEN & GINTER'S "LITTLE BEAUTIES."
KINNEY'S "STRAIGHT CUT."
And shortly to arrive, a fresh consignment of "SWEET CAPORALS."

TOBACCO.

"OLD RIP", in 1 lb. Tins.
"RICHMOND GEM", in 1 lb. Boxes.
"MIXTURE", in 1 lb. Boxes.
COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD", in 1 lb. Boxes.
WILL'S "BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE", in 1 lb. Boxes.
"THREE CASTLES", in 1 lb. Tins.
ALLEN & GINTER'S "TURKISH MIXTURE", in 1 lb. do.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE POPULAR BRANDS—

"HAPPY THOUGHT," "DOLLAR BRAND," "STAR MIXTURE" & "GOLD EAGLE."
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [17]

THE STERLING
ORIENTAL CORSET
(REGISTERED)



A SPECIALTY for
WARM ULIMATES OF EVENING WEAR
Made from Sterling combining
an entirely New Fabric, strength with
lightness.

Now graded unless stamped with the Trade Mark.

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK

OF THE "STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET,"

IN RIDING,
TENNIS,

HAIDEE and
ACME.

Also,

THE "PHANTOM BUSTLE"

and.

THE NEW "CURETTA" & "VESTINA".

BODICE.

ROSE & CO.,

37-39, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [18]

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A QUANTITY of NEW FRENCH NOVELS
of CHOICE MANILA CIGARS.

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

HUTTON'S ENGINEER'S HAND-BOOK.

REED'S WORK-MANAGERS' HAND-BOOK.

SEATON'S MANUAL OF ENGINEERING.

FRENCH and ENGLISH CONVERSATION.

CHEAP STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES 1/- per 1,000.

THREE CASTLES TOBACCO.

New Assortment of LADIES FRENCH EVENING SHOES.

Prices for the protection of TENNIS RACKETS.

TENNIS BALLS, Etc.

W. BREWER

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [19]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRY of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 11th (SATURDAY) to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [21]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(With option of calling at COLOMBO should inducement offer.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1888. [22]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [23]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"MARY L. STONE."

Josselyn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [24]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"W. H. CONNER."

Butman, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port,

Estimations.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, August 21st.

Signor Crispi has gone to Germany to meet Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

BOULANGER BOBS UP SERENELY.

General Boulanger has been elected for the departments of Somme and Charente.

A NAVAL DOCK IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, 6th August.

A proposal for a dry dock at Bombay is included in the report of the Committee on Navy Estimates.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, 6th August.

It is understood that the coming interview between M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck will lead to a conference here, in order to deal solely with the Bulgarian Question.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, 7th August.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said the Chairman of the Currency Commission hopes to present the Report within two months.

THE TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, 6th August.

Two columns are advancing on the Cera bush; Diniuzulu's locality and intentions are not known.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 14th.

Parliament has been adjourned until the 6th of November.

MR. PARNELL AND "THE TIMES."

PARIS, August 15th.

General Boulanger is touring in the provinces. At Charente an opportunist fired five shots from a revolver at the General, but missed him.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE read in a Japanese contemporary that a shipment to England of black tea will be made shortly by the Osaka Tea-preparing Company.

A Kome native paper says—Some days since a tea-broker living in Motomachi was arrested on a charge of selling a large quantity of adulterated tea, and is now under examination. He had an accomplice, Chinaman, who was handed over to his Consul and treated to go blows with a bamboo, inflicted by order of that dignitary.

TUESDAY'S issue of the Macao *Independent* is conspicuous for the abysmal absurdity of its remarks about the manifesto which the members of the Portuguese community of Hongkong have sent to the extinct Municipality of Macao and to Senhor Amaral, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election for a Deputy. The Macao semi-official organ views the independent measures taken by the Portuguese residents of this colony through its usual coloured spectacles, and goes on tottering and stumbling in its blind career of mean subservience, classifying as irregular and ill-advised what was simply beyond the range of its asinine comprehension. The signatories of both manifestoes can well afford to ignore the *Independent's* querulous twaddling.ACCORDING to the *Bukka Shimbô*, the tenders for the purchase of the Miike coal mine have been opened in the presence of the competent authorities and of the bidders themselves. It had been distinctly premised by the Directors of the Accountants Bureau that the highest tender would not necessarily be accepted, the Government reserving the right of instituting careful enquiries as to the competence of the tenderer to carry out his contract. Naturally, in transferring this important industry to private hands, there is a strong resolve to guarantee it against abandonment. Five tenders were found in the box. One of them is said to have been a representation from Mr. Iwasaki Yanozuke with reference to the sale of the mine. This, the *Bukka Shimbô* asserts, was left unopened, as having no bearing on the matter in hand. Inadvertently no doubt, says the *Japan Mail* our contemporary greatly misrepresents the Government. In handing over to the people a large coal-mine hitherto worked under official direction, the authorities would not be so foolishly short-sighted as to leave unopened a representation coming from the only successful private mine-owner of any importance in Japan. But the fact is—as we happen to know—that no such representation was forwarded by Mr. Iwasaki. His letter merely contained a statement—dictated by consideration for the authorities themselves—that under the conditions imposed he regretted his inability to tender for the mine, but that he should be glad to do so hereafter were the conditions modified. The tenders actually sent in are said to have been as follows:—

Mr. Sasaki Hachiro, Tokyo 4,531,000

Mr. Kawasaki Gisaburo, representing 4,531,000

Mr. Shimada Zenzen, Kyoto 4,518,700

Mr. Kato Soemon, Gyouko, Tokyo 4,493,000

Mr. Minai Takezane, Tokyo 4,400,000

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbô*, Mr. Sasaki is supposed to enjoy some measure of official support. For our own part, we can only say that the bidding has been very remarkable. If anybody really hopes to carry on the Miike mine profitably after paying 4½ million yen for it, he must have bases of calculation unknown to the public. At all events, it will be well when the sale and transfer are effected, for there is much room for criticism in the continued working of the mine under official direction. We may add that the upset price fixed by the Government was 4,200,000 yen; the manner of payment to be, 200,000 yen down, 1,000,000 yen on taking over the mine at the end of the year, and the remainder to be paid in annual instalments. It is evident that any individual or company purchasing the mine at such a price, will not be able to sell the coal at the low prices hitherto asked for it. We trust that the result may not prove injurious to the development of the export trade in this commodity.The P. M. S. S.'s magnificent steamer *City of New York* is advertised to leave for Yokohama and San Francisco at noon on Wednesday next.

The population of the province of Cebu, in the Philippine Archipelago, numbered 39,702 souls in 1735; 100,000 in 1799; 389,073 in 1850; 394,215 in 1876; and 518,082 in January, 1888.

The Annual Aquatic Sports in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 31st inst. and 1st September. Full particulars will be announced in due course.

M. Chassagnon, a celebrated illusionist, who arrived in the colony to-day by the steamship *Glenray*, will shortly give performances at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. Programmes will be duly circulated.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

The *Daily Press*, after all these twenty years of trouble and tribulation, hears "that the idea of removing the Naval Yard to the Kowloon side is being very favorably entertained by the Naval Authorities." Poor old *Granny*!

A BIG fire occurred on the 10th inst. at Iloilo, in the Philippine Islands, resulting in the destruction of a great number of houses and involving a loss of \$70,000 to \$80,000. The conflagration was produced by an explosion of kerosene.

THIRTY two Chinese householders and others were to-day summoned by the Police for making bonfires in the streets on the 21st inst. The defaulters, in all but one or two cases, admitted the charge and were fined one dollar each.

THE *Extremo Oriente* published a letter which several members of the Portuguese community of this colony have jointly addressed to Senhor Amaral, the unsuccessful candidate at the recent election for Deputy in Macao. The *Independent*, which supported Senhor Horta's candidature, goes for "this document in its usual rag-picking style, and heaps a mountain of abuse on Senhor Amaral's adherents,—a class of people that can well afford to laugh the Macao rag to scorn."At the Police Court this morning before Mr. Sercombe Smith a fruit dealer of No. 12 Square Street was charged by the police with dealing in the *Tsz Fa* lottery. Defendant denied keeping such an establishment, and explained to the Court that a neighbour some time ago had dealings with him in *Tsz Fa* stock. Defendant won heavily, but on applying for a settlement it was refused. It was applied for again and again when at last a quarrel broke out, and then the neighbour induced the police to make this charge against him. In this dilemma the inevitable informer comes forward and takes his solemn oath to have played with the accused on a certain occasion and to have staked money on the game. Other evidence being taken as to the condition of the room where certain paraphernalia of the game were found, the accused was fined \$30, but, not having that amount handy, he preferred to accept free board and lodging at General Gordon's model establishment for the next six weeks.THE *Macao* authorities, in their ridiculous attempt at suppressing the truth as regards the present sanitary state of the neighbouring colony, have contrived to get the *Independent* to depict in rosy colours the state of affairs there, and our morning and evening contemporaries, whose Macao news is generally copied from that unreliable source, have followed suit and declared to the public that since the few cases of cholera from the *India* have been isolated; the epidemic will be efficiently checked. While deaths from cholera are daily reported in Macao, it is highly amusing to hear our Wyndham Street oracles imitating the Macao tag in its futile attempt to disguise the actual state of things prevailing there. We were shown yesterday a letter from a Macao *taipan*, earnestly requesting a resident here to do his best towards suppressing the alarming state of affairs in that colony. It is supposed that commercial interests are at the bottom of the suppression movement; but as facts are not resisters of persons, they will transpire and become known, the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* notwithstanding. Our correspondent writes us to-day that six more deaths from cholera were reported at the *Cacilhas lazaretto* yesterday, that three Chinese women were seized with choleric attacks at the *Horta da Mita*, one of them succumbing, that a servant to the officer, who is second in command of the *India*, died on board that vessel, of the same disease, and that a rumour was afloat to the effect that Major Vaquinhas, who was lately placed in command of the lazaretto, had fallen ill.

THIS morning at the Police Court, before Mr. Sercombe-Smith, Cheung Wa Tan, a fisherman, charged two members of the same fraternity with obtaining from him the sum of \$15 by false pretences and with the intent to defraud, on the 25th May last, off Silver Island, in the waters of the colony. Complainant said he was in his junk cruising for fish off Silver Island on the above date when first defendant came alongside in his junk and warned him away on the allegation that he, defendant, had a monopoly for fishing in that particular part. He then told complainant that if he had a license he might remain, but that his own monopoly lasted till the following October. He then proposed to complainant that he could take out a license through him, for which he would have to pay \$15. Accordingly complainant, having two boats, paid the accused \$7.50 for a permit for each to fish on the grounds. The money was paid in Mexicanos and Vens. For the payment of the money he was ordered over into defendant's junk, but on the cash being pocketed, complainant was told that taking all things into consideration he could now, as he had paid, go on fishing without a license. On the 1st and 2nd inst., while carrying on the fishing by virtue of said license, defendant again ranged up alongside and ordered him to "clear out." Complainant then made a report of the matter to the police at Stanley. Defendant denied the charge and brought witnesses to prove that it was unfounded, whereupon the case was dismissed.

We learn that applications for shares in the proposed East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd., have already been received to nearly double the number available, although the prospectus has not yet been issued. This satisfactory result evidences that the remarks we made some days ago regarding this new industrial enterprise were well founded. The East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd., will be registered early next week; its capital of \$150,000 is divided into five thousand shares of \$30 each, and the principal business to be carried on will be tobacco and pepper planting on five thousand acres of land, which have been secured on most advantageous terms. The General Agents of the Company will be Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., a firm whose name is sufficient guarantee of the thoroughly genuine and *bona fide* character of the undertaking. This introduction of English capital into British North Borneo should materially assist that colony in its efforts to utilize the manifold commercial advantages it undoubtedly possesses; and it certainly does not say much for British enterprise that the place has hitherto been principally worked by Dutch capitalists. This latter fact, however, is doubtless owing to the lack of direct steam communication between Borneo and Hongkong; and now, that this difficulty has been removed, we can confidently predict that a considerable traffic will rapidly be built up between the two colonies.On another occasion we propose dealing at some length with this subject, when we hope to be in a position to offer some suggestions which the Government may find it advisable to enforce in the public interest; and which will not arbitrarily or unjustly interfere with vested rights. Meanwhile we have thought it advisable to attempt to show to our readers how silly and unfair is the obsolete suggestion of licensing brokers hatched by the *Daily Press*—and we think we have conclusively done so.We are informed that the steamer *Kukiang* which left this at 2 p.m. yesterday, arrived at Macao at 7 p.m. owing, it is supposed, to a low tide.

The locomotives of the Manila-Dagupan railway line will weigh 25 tons; the wagons will be built to suit all the requirements of a tropical climate.

MANILA papers report frequent cases of tramway collisions with carriages and all sorts of vehicles along the road of that city, resulting generally in more or less serious accidents to the drivers or occupants.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A JAPANESE native paper reports that the Hon. John A. Bingham, formerly United States Minister to Japan, will be re-appointed to Tokio, the present Minister leaving shortly for home on the expiration of his term of service.

THE *Daily Press*, after all these twenty years of trouble and tribulation, hears "that the idea of removing the Naval Yard to the Kowloon side is being very favorably entertained by the Naval Authorities." Poor old *Granny*!

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A JAPANESE native paper reports that the Hon. John A. Bingham, formerly United States Minister to Japan, will be re-appointed to Tokio, the present Minister leaving shortly for home on the expiration of his term of service.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck at the Mint, and that work will be resumed to increase this sum to 900,000 yen.

A HIAGO vernacular print says that since April 10 and 20 sen subsidiary silver coin to the value of 600,000 yen has been struck

these few constituents are constantly presented, are known to all who have paid the least attention to Chinese cookery. Another act of extreme significance does not force itself upon our notice, but can easily be verified. There is very little waste in the preparation of Chinese food, and everything is made to do as much duty as possible. What there is left, after an ordinary Chinese family have finished one of their meals, would represent but a minute fraction of the net cost of the food.—In illustration of this general fact, it is only necessary to glance at the physical condition of the Chinese dog or cat. It is the unhappy function of these animals to 'live' on the leavings of human beings, and their lives are uniformly protected at a 'poor dying rate.' The populations of new countries are proverbially wasteful, and have not the least doubt that it would be possible to support sixty millions of Asiatics in comparative luxury, with the materials daily wasted in a land like the United States, where a living is easily to be had. But we should like to see how many human beings could be fattened from what there is left after as many Chinese have eaten to repletion; and the servants or children have all had their turn at the remains! It is a fact which cannot fail to force itself upon our notice at every turn, that the people of this land are not gifted, as a race, with extreme fastidiousness in regard to food, which is frequently developed in western lands. All is fish that comes to their net, and there is very little which does not come there first or last. In the northern parts of China, the horse, the mule, the ox, and the donkey are in universal use, and in large districts the camel is made to do full duty. Doubtless it will appear to some of our readers that Economy is carried too far, when we mention that it is the general practice to eat all of these animals, as soon as they expire, no matter whether the cause of death be an accident, old age, or disease. This is done as a matter of course, and occasions no remark whatever, nor is the habit given up because the animal may chance to have died of some epidemic malady, such as the pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Such meat is not considered so healthful as that of animals which have died of other diseases, and this meat is recognized in the lower scale of prices asked for it, but it is all sold, and is all eaten. Certain disturbances of the human organizations into which such diseased meat have entered, are well recognized by the people, but it is doubtless considered more economical to eat the meat, at the reduced rates, and run the risk of the consequences, which, it should be said, are by no means constant. Another example of Chinese economy in relation to the preparation of food, is found in the nice adjustment of the material of the cooking kettles to the exigencies of the requisite fuel. The latter is scarce and dear, and consists generally of nothing but the stalks and roots of the crops, making a rapid blaze which quickly disappears. To meet the needs of the case, the bottoms of the boilers are made as thin as possible, and require very careful handling. The whole business of gathering this indispensable fuel, is an additional example of economy in an extreme form. Every smallest child, who can do nothing else, can at least gather fuel. The vast army of fuel gatherers which in the autumn and winter over-spread all the land, leave not a weed behind the hungry teeth of their bamboo rakes. Boys are sent into the trees to beat off the autumnal leaves with clubs, as if they were cheetahs, and even straws are scarcely allowed leisure to show which way the wind blows, before some enterprising collector has 'annexed' them. On one of the principal highways of the Empire, we once saw a Chinese woman a little in advance of our cart, apparently picking up something in the road, and afterwards throwing out her arms in a wild and forbidding manner, like an actor when he cries "False wizard, avaunt!" On approaching nearer, it became evident what the woman was about. Chancing to see a pile of manure in the road, (which probably adjoined land belonging to her family) she had gathered it up in her hands, and scattered it over the adjacent soil in such a way, as to fit it over the most good, and at the same time foil the enterprise of the professional manure collectors, who everywhere swarm. It was the irrepressible instinct of economy which led the woman to do this, and every thrifty Chinese housewife is in her own way, equally economical. She knows how to make the most of her materials. Her dress is not in its pattern, nor in its construction, wasteful like those of her sisters in Occidental countries, but all is planned to save time, strength and material. The tiniest scrap of foreign stuff is always welcome to a Chinese woman, who will make it reappear in forms of utility if not of beauty, of which a parliament of authoresses of Domestic Economics, would never have dreamed. What cannot be employed in one place, is sure to be just the thing for another, and the least trifles of stuff is sufficient for the binding of a shoe. The benevolent person in London or New York who gives away the clothing for which he has no further use, entertains a wild hope that it may not be the means of making the recipients paupers, and so do more harm than good. But who gives away similar articles in China, though the stuffs there in use, and the style of wear are so different from ours, has a well grounded confidence that the usefulness of that particular article has not at last begun, and will not be exhausted, till there is nothing left of it for a base with which other materials can unite. Many of the fruits of Chinese economy are not at all pleasing to the Westerners, but we cannot help admiring the genuine nature of the chain which may be built on them. In many parts of the Empire, especially (strange to say) in the north, the children of both sexes roams around in the costume of the Garden of Eden, for many months of the year. This comes to be considered more comfortable for them, but the primary motive is economy. The atriduous squeak of the vast army of Chinese wheelbarrows is due to the absence of the few drops of oil which might stop it, but which never do stop it, because to those who are gifted with an absence of nerves, the squeak is cheaper than the oil. The same may be observed in reference to those personal habits which form so great a contrast in the Chinese and Japanese peoples. If a Japanese emigrates, it is specified in his contract, that he is to be furnished daily with so many gallons of hot water, in which he may, according to custom, bathe himself. The Chinese have their bathing houses too, but the greater part of the Chinese people never go near them, nor indeed ever saw one. "Do you wash your child every day?" said an inquisitive foreign lady to a Chinese mother, who was seen throwing shovels full of dust over her progeny, and then wiping it off with an old broom. "Wash him every day," was the indignant response, "he was never washed since he was born!" To the Chinese generally, the motto could never be made even intelligible which was put in his window by a dealer in soap—"Cheaper than dirt!" The Chinese doubtless regard the average foreigner, as it is said the Italians do, the English, whom they term "soap-wasters." Washing of clothes in China, by and for the Chinese there certainly is, but it is on a very subdued scale, and in comparison with what we call cleanliness, it might almost be left out of account. Economy of material has much to do with this, as we cannot help thinking, for many Chinese appreciate clean things as much as we do, and some of them are models of neatness, albeit under heavy disadvantages. It is due to the

instinct of economy that it is generally impossible to buy any tool ready made. You get the parts in a 'raw' shape, and adjust the handles, etc., yourself. It is generally cheaper to do this or oneself, than to have it done, and as everyone takes this view of it, nothing is to be had ready-made. We have spoken of economical adjustments of material, such as that found in ordinary houses, where a dim light which just cost next to nothing, is made to diffuse its darkness over two apartments by being placed in the middle of the wall. The best examples of such adjustments are to be found in Chinese manufactures, such as the weaving of all kinds of fabrics, working in pottery, metal, ivory, etc. Industries of this sort do not seem to us to display ingenuity, so much as that they illustrate the Chinese economy. Many better ways can be devised of doing Chinese work, than the ways which they adopt, but none which make significant materials go further than they do. Almost everything, by means of almost nothing, and this is a characteristic of their productions, whether simple or complex. It applies as well to their iron-foundries, on a minute scale of completeness in a small yard, as to a cooking range of strong and perfect cast, made in an hour out of a pile of mud bricks, lasting indefinitely, operating perfectly and costing nothing.

Every observant resident in China will be apt to add to these random illustrations of a Chinese social fact, but perhaps no more characteristic instance could be cited, than the case of an old Chinese woman, who was found hobbling along, in a painfully slow way, and on enquiry of whom it was ascertained, that she was on the way to the home of a relative, so as to die in a place convenient to the family grave-yard, and thus avoid the expense of coffin-bearers for so long a distance!—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE YELLOW RIVER.

On the 25th ultimo, as the reports from the principal officials in charge at Cheng Chou said the Huang-ho was in full flood, that the works effected during the winter and spring were being swept away by the current, and that no repairs to the broken bank could be carried on until after the autumn floods pass and the stream falls to its normal winter level, the Imperial Government formally ordered all works of separation to be suspended. The workmen, 20,000 in number, will be paid off, discharged, and dispersed, and between this time and November, when the river will be low and manageable, counsel will be taken to determine upon the best course to be followed in the future.

So far, the works at Cheng Chou have cost nine million taels, every cent of which has been wasted. The Chinese engineering methods, if to be honoured with a designation, have been of the crudest kind, and no local repair or organic improvement of any kind has been effected. By the acour and force of the flood waters a deep basin has been excavated round the gap, so that it is said the new bank which the Chinese engineers have in vain tried to construct, has a depth of 60 feet from the top to the immersed base. The breach has not been reduced in size, on the contrary is in a far worse state than when the river wall broke last autumn, and it is found that the methods used for repair, such as piling, and then raising a structure of cushions of millet stalks with mud in rice sacks, are utterly inadequate and useless. It is also known that investigations made at different parts of the river banks, north and south, all agree that, in consequence of the annual deposit of silt, the river bed, from the point at which it emerges from Mongolia, has along its whole course to the sea been raised, so that the normal river flow of turbid and silted water is unable to cut a passage to the sea so as to free the river bed from shoals, and that the embankments on both sides, throughout a course of over 600 miles are in a dangerous condition. That the river should have broken bounds at Cheng Chou in particular was an accidental occurrence, as the embankment there was not in a worse state than in hundreds of other places. Probably some small shoal or obstruction might have deflected the stream, so as to throw the force of the current suddenly on the site of the breach with irresistible force, but the calamity might have happened at numerous other points on either side. It may be assumed, in general terms, that the entire embankment from the Mongolian frontier to the sea, is unsafe, and unless organic change is made, allowing thorough regulation and control of the stream, at least from the sea mouth to Kaifeng Fu any repairs that are made to the river walls, even on a large scale, will be impermanent. If the old condition of things has existed from 1830 or 1832, when the river was diverted from its more southerly course to its recent bed through Shantung, is allowed to exist, and endeavours are made to prolong it by local regulation, having no influence on the widespread physical problems that ought to be investigated and settled, the river bed will continue to rise yearly, the embankment must be continually raised correspondingly, and consequently, there must be a regular succession of calamities and inundations.

For the present the province of Honan, one of the most valuable of the whole eighteen, and possessing a special political importance from the notable part it has taken in different critical phases of Chinese history, is ruined. The fertile grounds now under water in the low-lying flat valleys, if ever relieved by artificial means from flood, will, we fear, as is found to be the case in the recently dried districts in Shantung, prove to be sterilized by the vast deposit of sand and siltous detritus from the treeless and barren Mongolian hills. The numerous cities, towns, and villages destroyed by the overflow will not be restored and re-peopled for many years under any circumstances, and the once busy population, which has excellent qualities of enterprise, solidity, bravery, and intellectual force, will gradually be dispersed and become absorbed in other regions. This last matter is one that should greatly concern the Imperial Government, which will do well to deal promptly and in a laudable spirit with it, as if a few millions of the hardy peasants and artisans of Honan are settled in Manchuria, or in the more fertile lands of Mongolia, or in the oases of Chinese Turkestan, a few years would add vastly to the defensive strength of the Empire in those regions, which are, as yet, insecure, and if steps are taken in the direction we suggest, attack and conquest by an aggressive power could be made impossible.—*Chinese Times.*

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Kelung, August, 1888.
Formosa, the beautiful island, still deserves its name. A beautiful island and a most useful one indeed it is. There are all the treasures of the three natural kingdoms, and, it appears, the very person has been placed in charge of Formosa, to develop its rich resources. The present governor, we may add, has established steam saw mills for the splendid forests and woods in the island, has been making roads, constructing dredges, steamships, telegraphs, railways, and is improving the harbours. Recently he has chartered a sailing ship, the Anna Birtha of 500 tons, at a monthly charter of \$1,000 for six

months, to run Formosa coal between Kelung and Hongkong. It is also a new departure that for the first time, one of the Douglas steamers is running coal between Kelung and Hongkong. This is the new steamship *Hailong* which arrived from Tamsui at this place to carry coal hence to Hongkong. A German brig, the *Kristine Nilson* is also engaged to carry coal for the Government coal mines between Kelung and the mainland.

It is generally regretted that at present the state of the weather does not permit the railway labourers to carry on the work without injury to their health. As soon as the weather becomes more favourable, the building operations will be pushed forward as vigorously as ever.

Two of the witches implicated in the murder and robbery case, of which I reported not long ago, have been decapitated, and three more are awaiting their fate.

A large English barque is now discharging cement for government account, and the German steamer *Johann* is loading coal here for the Kiangnan Arsenal, at your place. I hear the Government Telegraph steamer *Feechen* is about to leave Tamsui for Shanghai, with the seal of His Excellency the Governor, on board. He will proceed from Shanghai to Nanking, to pass his degree of J.M.M., and is reported to be a very able young gentleman. I understand the *Feechen* is likely to return to Shanghai to Northern Formosa with a cargo of rice for the troops in garrison in our Northern ports. Of the last typhoon we had more wind than rain here, and there was not much harm done.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

COREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Sing, August 4th.

The steamer *Deutschland* left our sea-port on the 25th July, and was stranded to miles to the southward. She was bound to Mokpo. Her people arrived all safe back on the 28th July. From statements made by the Captain and others it was supposed, that she immediately broke up and sunk.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "JAPAN".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods

are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 24th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PORT ADELAIDE."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [804]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PORT ADELAIDE."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF NEW YORK"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF NEW YORK"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF NEW YORK"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF NEW YORK"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF NEW YORK"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1888. [804]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

